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(54) Wound dressing having a roll configuration

Wundverband auf Rolle

Pansement pour blessures confectionné en rouleaux

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Description

The present invention generally relates to wound dressings, and more particularly, to a wound dressing product having a roll configuration.

Secreting skin wounds, such as decubitus ulcers, burns and open surgical wounds, have long presented a medical challenge in keeping such wounds sterile and relatively dry. In that regard, burn wounds require a unique combination of therapy and dressing because the physiologic functions of the skin are absent or, at best, materially impaired. The accumulation of wound exudate, such as blood, pustulation, and other wound fluids, in the crevices of such wounds promotes growth of bacteria and crusted organisms which cause infection and delay the healing process. However, since it is often desirable to allow a wound to heal in a slightly "moist" or occlusive state which is believed to accelerate healing, excess wound exudate must be removed. If excess wound exudate remains on a wound, a "blister" of exudate can form under the wound dressing which is not only unsightly, but also may cause the wound dressing to leak, thereby defeating the aim of sterility. Existing methods of aspiration can lead to wound infection or can destroy sterility. Additionally, it is not desirable to remove all the wound exudate as that would result in a "dry" wound resulting in a slower healing process.

The art is replete with wound and/or surgical dressings for treating skin lesions, such as decubitus ulcers, open surgical wounds and burn wounds. For example, Mason, Jr. et al, U.S. Patent No. 4,393,048, disclose a hydrogel wound treatment composition which dries to a powder after it is introduced into an open, draining wound to absorb wound exudate. However, dry hydrogel deteriorates as the wound fluids are absorbed resulting in lumping and uneven application. Additionally, such deteriorated lumps are difficult to remove from a wound site without damaging new cell tissue formed at the wound site. Furthermore, the progress of wound healing cannot be determined without removing, at least partially, the wound dressing from the wound site.

Aqueous moisture absorbing materials, such as a hydrogel material with a polyethylene glycol liquid curing agent as disclosed in Spence, U.S. Patent No. 4,226,232, are easier to remove from the wound site, but cannot be sterilized by irradiation due to the formation of free radicals within the aqueous material. Another aqueous absorbing material used to absorb wound exudate is a hydrophilic polymer as disclosed in Rawlings et al, U.S. Patent No. 4,657,006. Rawlings et al disclose a wound dressing which comprises a hydrophilic polymer having moisture and vapor permeability characteristics. However, a problem with the Rawlings et al wound dressing is that the wound exudate absorbed by the hydrophilic polymer hardens or solidifies the polymer, allowing pockets to develop between the polymer and the wound which provides an excellent environment for bacteria proliferation.

Yet another problem with the wound dressings known in the art is that they have been packaged and sold in finite strips or squares which may or may not be large enough to cover the wide range of wounds found on the patient. There are, however, bandages disposed in a generally roll form such that the bandage may be cut to the desired length and/or wrapped around, for example, the leg of a patient. Parker et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,003,970 disclose a roll form medical bandage comprising an outer elongated sleeve formed of a moisture-impervious material and an elongated medical material. The elongated medical material includes a substrate comprised of layers of woven fabric and a tubular wrapping formed of a non-woven fiber. The substrate is impregnated or coated with a reactive system which remains stable when maintained in a moisture-free environment, but which hardens when exposed to sufficient moisture to form a rigid structure. Such a medical bandage is not conducive for healing wounds, such as burns, since it does not readily or continually absorb wound exudate as the wound heals. Rather, the bandage system hardens to a rigid structure when contacted with a wound emitting large amounts of wound exudate and other fluids, thereby preventing any further absorption of such fluids into the bandage. Moreover, air pockets are formed between the bandage and the wound which provides an excellent environment for bacteria proliferation. Therefore, it would be desirable to have a wound dressing which allows for easy dispensing and application and which has the ability to absorb large amounts of wound exudate, yet retain its original structure.

Frank, U.S. Patent No. 5,006,401, discloses a roll pin extensible bandage having a hydrocolloidal adhesive composition laminated thereto. While Frank suggests that the hydrocolloidal adhesive is resistant to wound exudate fluids and can swell to absorb such fluids, hydrocolloidal adhesives, by their very nature, break apart into pieces after absorbing sufficient amounts of wound exudate. As a result, fragments and particulates of the hydrocolloidal adhesive are deposited in the wound, thereby inhibiting the healing process. Moreover, when the bandage, as disclosed by Frank, is removed from the wound, additional pieces and fragments of the hydrocolloidal adhesive adhere to the wound and the new cell tissue forming at the wound site. Consequently, it would be desirable to have a wound dressing which includes a dressing material which not only absorbs large amounts of wound exudate and other body fluids, but also maintains its structural integrity even after the removal of the wound dressing from the wound site. Additionally, it would be desirable to have such a dressing material which does not adhere to the new cell tissue of the wound.

Accordingly, there is a need for a wound dressing which facilitates dispensing and application of the wound dressing to a wide range of wounds which may be found on a patient's body. There is also a need for a wound dressing which includes a dressing material which has the ability to absorb large amounts of wound

exudate and other body fluids, yet maintain its structural integrity even upon removal of the wound dressing from the wound. Further there is a need for a wound dressing which keeps the wound sterile and allows easy observation of the wound while still maintaining its structural integrity.

The present invention meets the aforementioned needs by providing a wound dressing product in a roll configuration so as to facilitate dispensing and application of the wound dressing product to wounds found on a patient. The wound dressing product includes a wound dressing laminate wrapped into a roll such that the user can access a sufficient length of wound dressing laminate to cover wounds of varying sizes found on the patient's body.

The wound dressing product comprises a wound dressing laminate having a plurality of layers including a transparent bacterial barrier layer having a first side and a second side wherein the first side of the bacterial barrier layer forms the first side of the wound dressing laminate, and a transparent hydrogel layer overlying the second side of the backing layer which forms the second side of the wound dressing laminate. The wound dressing laminate is spirally wrapped about a center axis such that the first side of the wound dressing laminate forms the outer surface of the wound dressing product.

Further, the hydrogel layer may be adhesively secured to the backing layer. The wound dressing product may include a cylindrical core positioned such that the center axis generally passes through the cylindrical core to provide additional support for the wound dressing product.

The wound dressing product may further comprise an open cell, scrim material layer impregnated with a hydrogel material which is interposed between the bacterial barrier layer and the hydrogel layer. The wound dressing product further includes a bonding layer for adhesively securing the scrim layer to the bacterial barrier layer. Additionally, a release liner may be releasably secured to the second side of the wound dressing laminate. All of the layers of the wound dressing laminate are transparent, thereby permitting visual inspection of the wound without removal of the wound dressing laminate. The transparent feature, therefore, minimizes the frequency of having to remove the wound dressing laminate.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a wound dressing in a roll configuration so as to facilitate dispensing and application to a wide range of wounds having varying sizes; it is also an object of the invention to provide a wound dressing in a roll configuration which includes a dressing material which has the ability to absorb large amounts of wound exudate, as well as other body fluids, yet maintain its structural integrity even upon removal of the wound dressing from the wound. Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description, the accompanying drawings and the appended claims.

Fig. 1 is perspective view of the wound dressing product having a roll configuration;
Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the wound dressing laminate of the wound dressing product taken along view line 2--2 in Fig. 1; and
Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the wound dressing laminate illustrated in Fig. 2.

The present invention is directed to a wound dressing product having a roll configuration which allows for easy and quick dispensing and application of a wound dressing laminate to a wide variety of wounds found on a patient. The wound dressing laminate of the invention is especially conducive for wounds including but not limited to burns and the like, as it is preferably comprised of a hydrogel material which readily absorbs wound exudate and other body fluids without breaking apart or adhering to the new cell tissue of a wound so as to expedite the healing process.

Referring now to Fig. 1, a perspective view of the wound dressing product 10 having a roll configuration is illustrated. The wound dressing product 10 comprises a wound dressing laminate 12 having a first side 14 and a second side 16. The wound dressing laminate 12 itself comprises a plurality of layers including, at a minimum, a backing layer 18 (best seen in Figs. 2 and 3) which forms the first side 14 of the wound dressing laminate 12 and a hydrogel layer 20 (shown in Figs. 2 and 3) which forms the second side 16 of the wound dressing laminate 12. The wound dressing laminate 12 is spirally wrapped about a center axis 22 such that the wound dressing laminate 12 terminates at a leading end 24 and the first side 14 of the wound dressing laminate 12 forms the outer surface of the wound dressing product 10. If the wound dressing laminate 12 only includes the backing layer 18 and the hydrogel layer 20, it is preferable to have the hydrogel layer 20 secured to the backing layer 18 by an adhesive or by any other means. The wound dressing product 10 may further comprise a cylindrical core positioned such that the center axis 22 generally passes through the cylindrical core. The cylindrical core may include any known structure known in the art. For example, a spool may be used as the cylindrical core which may further be attached to a stand for added stability when dispensing the wound dressing product 10 of the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 1, the leading end 24 of the wound dressing laminate 12 may further include a release liner strip 26 disposed on the second side 16 of the wound dressing laminate 12 to facilitate unwrapping of the wound dressing laminate 12. The unwrapping is facilitated in that the release liner strip 26 prevents the leading end 24 from adhering to the outer surface of the wound dressing product 10 which typically renders access to the leading end 24 difficult. Preferably, the release liner strip 26 is coated with a silicone polymer to facilitate further the unwrapping of the wound dressing

laminate 12. By having the release liner strip 26 disposed on the second side 16, which preferably comprises the hydrogel layer 20, the leading end 24 does not adhere to the outer surface of the wound dressing product 10, but rather, remains free for easy access thereto.

In use, the user initially removes the wound dressing product 10 from any protective packaging and grasps the leading end 24 which is freely accessible by virtue of the release liner strip 26. The wound dressing product 10 is then unwrapped to a length sufficient for application to the wound and cut from the roll configuration. The unwrapping of the wound dressing product 10 is convenient since the dressing material (described more fully below) comprising the hydrogel layer 20 possesses an optimal balance of adhesive properties which is strong enough to secure the wound dressing product 10 in a roll configuration yet allow for easy unwrapping. The release liner strip 26 can be removed from the leading end 24 and placed on the newly formed leading end created by the cutting away of the wound dressing laminate 12. This ensures that the leading end 24 remains freely accessible. Alternatively, the release liner strip 26 may be disposed since after a piece of the wound dressing laminate 12 is removed, the new leading end will, at least partially, remain accessible.

With reference to Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, Fig. 2 shows a cross-sectional view of the wound dressing laminate 12 taken along view line 2--2 in Fig. 1, while Fig. 3 illustrates an exploded view of the wound dressing laminate 12 shown in Fig. 2. The wound dressing laminate 12 may further include a reticulated foam layer 28 having a first side 27 and a second side 29 and which is impregnated with a hydrogel material.

The backing layer 18 has a first side which forms the first side 14 of the wound dressing laminate 12. Also, as best seen in Fig. 3, the backing layer 18 has a second side 19 which faces a bonding layer 30. Preferably, the reticulated foam layer 28 is interposed between the backing layer 18 and the hydrogel layer 20 of the wound dressing laminate 12. The wound dressing laminate 12 may also include the aforementioned bonding layer 30 for adhesively securing the reticulated foam layer 28 to the backing layer 18. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the reticulated foam layer 28 may be thermally secured to the backing layer 18 as well as adhesively secured thereto with the bonding layer 30. The bonding layer 30 may be formed of any adhesive material suitable for securing the reticulated foam layer 28 to the backing layer 18. For example, a medical grade acrylic adhesive of which many are commercially available, may be used in accordance with the invention.

The backing layer 18 is formed of a material which prevents the transmission of bacteria. Accordingly, the backing layer 18 may also be referred to as a bacterial barrier layer. A multitude of materials may be used for this purpose including but not limited to polyurethane films. Thus, the backing layer 18 not only serves as a supporting member for the wound dressing product 10, but additionally, serves as a bacterial barrier layer for the wound itself. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that, in addition to preventing the transmission of bacteria, materials which also prevent the transmission of odors may be used as the material for the backing layer 18. It should be understood, however, that it is preferable that the backing layer 18 be oxygen and moisture permeable so as to promote and expedite the healing of the wound. The reticulated foam layer 28 may comprise any suitable reinforcing material, such as reticulated foam, scrim or a non-woven material. The materials, however, should be sufficiently absorbent to permit the hydrogel material to be impregnated therein.

The release liner strip 26 can be formed from any of a vast number of materials used for similar purposes. The release liner strip 26 may extend over the entire second side 16 of the wound dressing laminate 12, as shown by phantom line 32 in Fig. 2, without departing from the scope of the invention. A wound dressing product 10 which includes a release liner strip 26 over the entire second side 16 can be easier to unwrap by virtue of the non-adhesive qualities of the release liner strip 26. The user, however, must first remove the release liner strip 26 before affixing the wound dressing laminate 12 to the wound, thereby preventing quick application of the wound dressing laminate 12. Accordingly, the preferred wound dressing product 10 only includes the release liner strip 26 at the leading end 24 as described above.

The hydrogel layer 20 preferably comprises a hydrogel material having the ability to absorb wound exudate as well as other body fluids without losing its structural integrity. Moreover, the hydrogel material has sufficient adhesive characteristics to adhere to the wound without also adhering to the new cell tissue formed on the wound, especially when the wound dressing laminate 12 is removed from the wound site.

The preferred polyurethane hydrogel material comprises: (a) from about 0% to about 90% by weight polyhydric alcohol; (b) from about 6% to about 60% by weight isophoronediisocyanate terminated prepolymer; (c) from about 4% to about 40% by weight polyethylene oxide based diamine; (d) up to about 2% by weight sodium chloride; and (e) the balance water. The polyhydric alcohol is preferably selected from the group consisting of polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and glycerine. Most preferably, the polyurethane hydrogel material comprises: (a) from about 15% to 30% by weight polypropylene glycol; (b) from about 8% to 14% by weight isophoronediisocyanate terminated prepolymer; (c) from about 5% to 10% by weight polyethylene oxide based diamine; (d) up to 1% by weight sodium chloride; and (e) the balance water. Most preferably, the polyurethane hydrogel material comprises: (a) from about 16% to 17% by weight polypropylene glycol; (b) from about 10% to 12% by weight isophoronediisocyanate terminated prepolymer; (c) from about 7% to 9% by weight polyethylene oxide based diamine; (d) about

.5% to 1% by weight sodium chloride; and (e) the balance water.

The isophoronediisocyanate terminated polymer is preferably based on polyols containing more than about 40% polyethylene oxide and having an isocyanate content of about 3% by weight. The molecular weight is preferably in a range from 1500-8000 and most preferably, from about 4000 to 5000. The molecular weight of the polyethylene oxide based diamine is preferably in a range from about 200 to 6000 and most preferably, about 2000. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that all of the constituents with the preferred hydrogel material may be readily synthesized or purchased commercially.

It should be appreciated that the aforementioned hydrogel compositions are for a stable hydrogel material in its final product form. The preferred hydrogel material possesses superior healing and absorbing properties and has a gel-like consistency which creates a bond between the wound dressing laminate 12 and the wound site without actually creating an actual adhesive attachment that would damage new cell tissue upon removal. The preferred hydrogel material readily absorbs wound exudate, as well as other body fluids, and permits the neat and clean removal of the wound dressing laminate 12 when it requires replacement.

The hydrogel material, which is impregnated in the reticulated foam layer 28, is preferably the same hydrogel material used to form the hydrogel layer 20 of the wound dressing laminate 12. Those skilled in the art should understand that other hydrogel material formulations other than those described above may be used without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, hydrogels having different constituents from the hydrogel material described above may be suitable for the wound dressing product 10 having a roll configuration. The preferred hydrogel material, however, allows the wound dressing laminate 12 to be wrapped into a roll configuration and yet, be easily unwrapped to the desired length by the user. The preferred hydrogel material also provides a bio-compatible, non-irritating, fluid absorbing, bacterial protective, cushioning media for application to the wound site. The hydrogel material is especially conducive for severe burns as well as for other types of wounds found on a patient.

Moreover, the hydrogel material is transparent, thereby permitting the inspection of the wound without removing the wound dressing laminate 12 from the patient provided that the other layers of the wound dressing laminate 12 are transparent, as well. The preferred wound dressing product 10, therefore, will have a wound dressing laminate 12, including the backing layer 18, the bonding layer 30, the reticulated foam layer 28 and the hydrogel layer 20, all of which are transparent, minimize the need for frequently removing the wound dressing laminate 12 from the wound.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A wound dressing laminate (12) which is spirally wrapped about a central axis to form a wound dressing product (10) having a roll configuration comprising a backing layer (18) which forms a first side (14) of said wound dressing laminate (12) and further comprising a wound contacting layer (20) overlaying said backing layer (18) which forms a second side (16) of said wound dressing laminate (12) characterized in that the backing layer (12) is transparent and prevents the transmission of bacteria and in that the wound contacting layer (20) is transparent and consists of a hydrogel material which has adhesive characteristics such that the wound dressing product (10) is secured in its roll configuration and such that it creates a bond between the wound dressing laminate (12) and the wound side without creating adhesive attachment

2. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to claim 1 characterized in that said hydrogel layer (20) is adhesively secured to said backing layer (18).

3. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to claim 1 or 2 characterized in that said laminate (12) is wrapped around a cylindrical core.

4. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to any of the proceeding claims characterized in that a leading end (24) of said wound dressing laminate (12) includes a release liner strip (26) disposed on said second side (16) of said wound dressing laminate (12) to facilitate unwrapping of said wound dressing laminate (12).

5. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to any of the proceeding claims characterized in that said wound dressing laminate (12) further comprises a transparent reticulated foam layer (28) impregnated with a hydrogel material, said reticulated foam layer (28) being interposed between said backing layer (18) and said hydrogel layer (20) of said wound dressing laminate (12).

6. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to claim 5 characterized in that said wound dressing laminate (12) further comprises a bonding layer (30) for securing said reticulated foam layer (28) to said backing layer (18).

7. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to any of the proceeding claims characterized in that said hydrogel layer (20) is formed of a hydrogel material comprising:

(a) from 0% to 90% by weight polyhydric alco-

hol;

(b) from 6% to 60% by weight isophoronediisocyanate terminated prepolymer;

(c) from 4% to 40% by weight polyethylene oxide based diamine;

(d) up to 2% by weight sodium chloride; and

(e) the balance water.

8. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to any of the proceeding claims 1 to 6 characterized in that said hydrogel layer (20) is formed of a hydrogel material comprising:

(a) from 15% to 30% by weight polyhydric alcohol;

(b) from 8% to 14% by weight isophoronediisocyanate terminated prepolymer;

(c) from 5% to 10% by weight polyethylene oxide based diamine;

(d) up to 1% by weight sodium chloride; and

(e) the balance water.

9. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to any of the proceeding claims characterized in that said wound dressing laminate (12) further comprises a scrim layer impregnated with a transparent hydrogel material, said scrim layer being interposed between said bacterial barrier layer (18) and said hydrogel layer (20).

10. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to claim 9 characterized in that said wound dressing laminate (12) further includes a transparent bonding layer (30) for securing said scrim layer to said bacterial barrier layer (18).

11. A wound dressing laminate (12) according to any of the proceeding claims characterized in that said bacterial layer (18) is made from a polyurethane material.

Patentansprüche

1. Wundverbandlaminat (12), das spiralförmig um eine zentrale Achse zur Bildung eines Wundverbandproduktes in Rollenform (10) aufgewickelt ist, das eine Rückschicht (18) aufweist, die eine erste Seite (14) des genannten Wundverbandlaminats bildet und das weiter eine die Wunde berührende Schicht (20) aufweist, die auf der Rückschicht (18) aufliegt, und die eine zweite Seite (16) des genannten Wundverbandlaminats bildet,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
die Rückschicht (12) transparent ist und die Transmission von Bakterien verhindert und daß die die Wunde berührende Schicht (20) transparent ist und aus einem hydrogelen Material besteht, das klebende Eigenschaften hat, so daß das Wundverbandprodukt (10) in seiner aufgerollten Konfiguration gehalten ist und daß das hydrogele Material eine Bindung zwischen dem Wundverbandlaminat (12) und dem Wundbereich bildet, ohne ein klebendes Anhaften zu bewirken.

2. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die hydrogele Schicht (20) klebend an der Rückschicht (18) befestigt ist.

3. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das genannte Laminat (12) um einen zylindrischen Kern gewickelt ist.

4. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein führendes Ende (24) des genannten Wundverbandlaminats (12) einen Ablösestreifen enthält, der auf der zweiten Seite (16) des genannten Wundverbandlaminats (12) angeordnet ist, um das Abwickeln der genannten Wundverbandlaminats (12) zu erleichtern.

5. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Wundverbandlaminat (12) weiter eine transparente, vernetzte Schaumstofflage (28) aufweist, die mit einem hydrogelen Material getränkt ist, wobei die vernetzte Schaumstofflage (28) zwischen der Rückschicht (18) und der Hydrogelschicht (20) des Wundverbandlaminats (12) angeordnet ist.

6. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Wundverbandlaminat (12) weiter eine Bindeschicht (30) aufweist, um die vernetzte Schaumstofflage (28) an der Rückschicht (18) festzulegen.

7. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Hydrogelschicht (20) gebildet ist aus einem hydrogelen Material mit:

a)von 0 bis 90 Gew.-% eines mehrwertigen Alkohols;
b)von 6 bis 60 Gew.-% eines Vorpolymers mit Isophoron-Diisocyanat- Endgruppen;
c)von 4 bis 40 Gew.-% eines Diamins auf Polyethylenoxidbasis;
d)bis zu 2 Gew.-% Natriumchlorid; und

e)das Restwasser.

8. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Hydrogelschicht (20) gebildet ist aus einem hydrogelen Material mit:

a)von 15 bis 30 Gew.-% eines mehrwertigen Alkohols;
b)von 8 bis 14 Gew.-% eines Vorpolymers mit Isophoron-Diisocyanat- Endgruppen;
c)von 5 bis 15 Gew.-% eines Diamins auf Polyethylenoxidbasis;
d)bis zu 1 Gew.-% Natriumchlorid; und
e)das Restwasser.

9. Wundverbandlaminat nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Wundverbandlaminat weiter eine Leinenschicht aufweist, die mit einem transparenten hydrogelen Material getränkt ist, wobei die Leinenschicht zwischen der Bakterienschutzschicht (18) und der Hydrogelschicht (20) angeordnet ist.

10. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Wundverbandlaminat (12) weiter eine transparente Bindeschicht (30) enthält, um die Leinenschicht an der Bakterienschutzschicht (18) zu halten.

11. Wundverbandlaminat (12) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Bakterienschutzschicht (18) aus einem polyurethanen Material gebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) enroulé en spire autour d'un axe central pour former un produit de pansement antiseptique en trochoïde (10) présentant une couche arrière (18) formant une première face (14) du dit aggloméré de pansement antiseptique et présentant en outre une couche (20) en contact avec la plaie reposant sur la couche arrière (18) et formant une deuxième face (16) de l'aggloméré de pansement antiseptique,
caractérisé en ce que
la couche arrière (12) est transparente et empêche la transmission de bactéries et que la couche en contact avec la plaie (20) est transparente et consiste en un matériau hydrogel avec des propriétés adhésives, de sorte que le produit de pansement antiseptique (10) est maintenu dans sa configuration enroulée et que le matériau hydrogel forme une liaison entre l'aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) et l'aire de plaie sans produire une adhérence collante.

2. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la couche hydrogel (20) est fixée de façon adhérante sur la couche arrière (18).

3. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que le dit aggloméré (12) est enroulé autour d'un noyau cylindrique.

4. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon l'une des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que une extrémité conductrice (24) du dit aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) comprend une bande de détachement disposée sur la deuxième face (16) du dit aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) pour faciliter le déroulement du dit aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12).

5. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon l'une des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que l'aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) présente en outre une couche en élastomère alvéolaire (28) imbibée d'un matériau hydrogel, la couche en élastomère alvéolaire (28) étant disposée entre la couche arrière (18) et la couche hydrogel (20) de l'aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12).

6. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que l'aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) présente en outre une couche de liage (30), pour fixer la couche en élastomère alvéolaire (28) sur la couche arrière (18).

7. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon l'une des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que la couche hydrogel (20) est formée d'un matériau hydrogel avec:

a) de 0 à 90 % en poids d'un alcool polyvalent;
b) de 6 à 60 % en poids d'un prépolymère avec des groupes terminaux isophores de diisocyanate;
c) de 4 à 40 % en poids d'un diamine à base d'oxyde de polyéthylène;
d) jusqu'à 2 % en poids de chlorure de sodium; et
e) de l'eau résiduelle.

8. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon l'une des revendications précédentes 1 à 6, caractérisé en ce que la couche hydrogel (20) est formée d'un matériau avec:

a) de 15 à 30 % en poids d'un alcool polyvalent;
b) de 8 à 14 % en poids d'un prépolymère avec des groupes terminaux isophores de diisocyanate;

c) de 5 à 15 % en poids d'un diamine à base d'oxyde de polyéthylène;

d) jusqu'à 1 % en poids de chlorure de sodium; et

e) de l'eau résiduelle.

9. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon l'une des revendications précédentes caractérisé en ce que l'aggloméré de pansement antiseptique présente en outre une couche de lin imbibée d'un matériau hydrogel transparent, la couche de lin étant disposée entre la couche de protection contre les bactéries (18) et la couche hydrogel (20).

10. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que l'aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) comprend en outre une couche de liage transparente (30) pour maintenir la couche de lin sur la couche de protection contre les bactéries (18).

11. Aggloméré de pansement antiseptique (12) selon l'une des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que la couche de protection contre les bactéries (18) est formée par un matériau polyuréthanique.

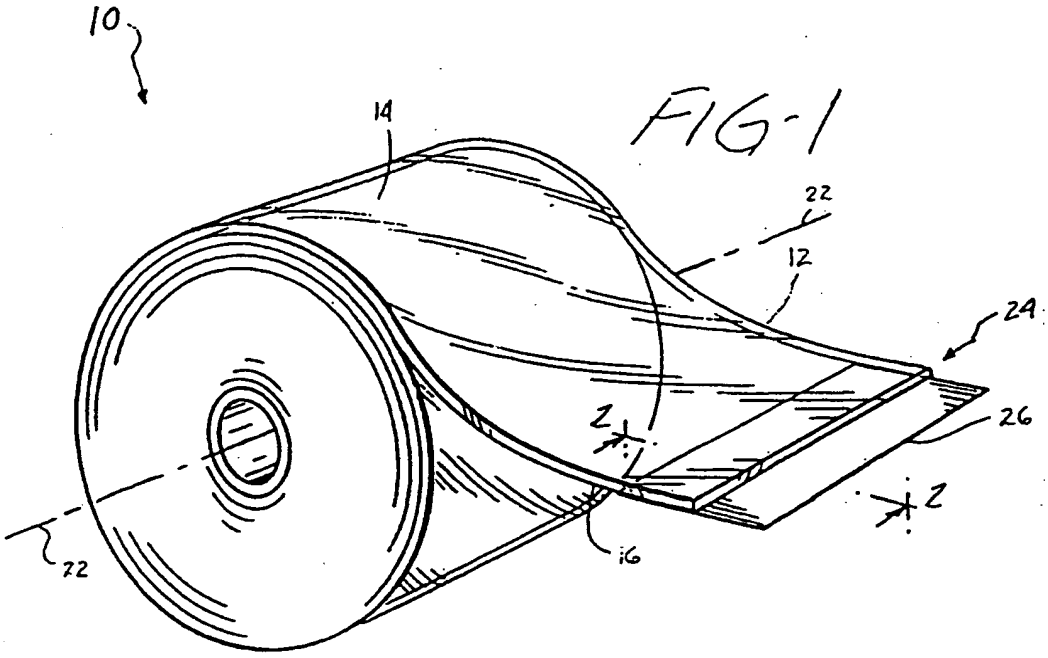

FIG-1

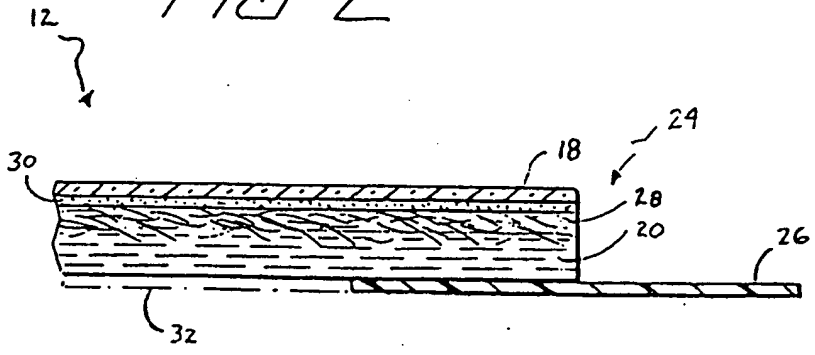

FIG-2

FIG. 3